

**COCKERMOUTH
RURAL DISTRICT COUNCIL**

Annual Report

OF THE

Medical Officer of Health,
Charles A. Mason, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.

FOR THE YEAR 1948

Together with the Summary of Work
of the Sanitary Inspectors

**COCKERMOUTH
RURAL DISTRICT COUNCIL**

Annual Report

OF THE

Medical Officer of Health,
Charles A. Mason, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.

FOR THE YEAR 1948

Together with the Summary of Work
of the Sanitary Inspectors

Printed by "West Cumberland Times," Cockermouth

CONTENTS.

	PAGE
Introduction	3
Bakehouses	23
Births	7
Cancer	11
Deaths	7
Drainage and Sewerage	14
Factories Act, 1937	17
General Provision of Health Services	12
Housing	17
Housing Appendix	12
Infantile Mortality	7
Infectious Diseases : Prevalence of, and Control over	23
do. Non-Notifiable, Acute	27
Inquests	10
Milk Supply	21
Public Assistance	6
Rainfall	5
Sanitary Arrangements	15
Sanitary Inspection	16
Scavenging	15
Senility	10
Shops Act, 1934	16
Slaughterhouses	22
Summary of Work of Sanitary Inspectors	30
Tuberculosis	11 & 26
Violence	10
Water Supply	13

Cockermouth Rural District Council.

To the Chairman and Members of the
Cockermouth Rural District Council.

Ladies and Gentlemen,

I have pleasure in presenting my Annual Report for 1948, which has been drawn up in accordance with Circular 1961 of the Ministry of Health, dated 16th February, 1940 and the Registrar General's Memorandum SD/54 received June, 1949.

My thanks are again due to those Observers of Rainfall in the district, shown on page 5, for their courtesy in supplying their records.

I am,

Ladies and Gentlemen,

Your obedient servant,

CHARLES A. MASON,

Medical Officer of Health.

GENERAL STATISTICS.

Area (acres), 161,312 (inclusive of area covered by water).

Registrar General's estimate of resident population (mid 1948)
(see Page 6) 19,530.

Number of inhabited houses (end of 1948) according to
Rate Book 5,466.
Rateable Value £96,454

Product of a Penny Rate, £373.

EXTRACTS FROM VITAL STATISTICS OF THE YEAR.

	Total	M.	F.	
Live Legitimate	349	170	179	Birth Rate (R.G.)
Births Illegitimate	23	14	9	19.0
Still Births	12	5	7	Rate per 1,000
				Total (live and still) births 31.2

	Total	M.	F.	
Deaths	193	105	88	Crude Death Rate
				(R.G) 9.8 per 1,000 of estimated resident population.

Maternal Mortality :—

Deaths from puerperal causes (childbirth):—

	Deaths.	Rate per 1,000 total (live & still) births.
Puerperal Sepsis	0	Nil
Other Maternal Causes	0	Nil
Total	0	Nil

Infantile Mortality :—

Deaths of Infants under 1 year of age 11

Death Rate of Infants under 1 year of age :—

All Infants per 1,000 live births (approximately)	30
Legitimate infants per 1,000 legitimate live births	29
Illegitimate „ „ Illegitimate „ „	43
Deaths from Measles (all ages)	1
Deaths from Whooping Cough (all ages)	0
Deaths from Diarrhoea (under 2 years of age)	0
Deaths from Cancer	30

Table showing RAINFALL in inches, in 1948, compiled from observers in various parts of the district.

Observation Station ...	Dean School	At Crosthwaite Keswick, about 440 yards from the Cockermouth Rural District boundary	Higham	Dale Head Hall, Thirlmere	Blackwood, Braithwaite,	South Lodge, Cockermouth, within $\frac{1}{2}$ mile of Rural District boundary
Observer ...	H. Irwin, Esq.	T. Wilson, Esq.	Miss Fisher.	Alan Atkinson Esq., Engineer to Manchester Corporation Water Works	G. Barnes Esq.	J. Armstrong, Esq.
Diameter of Rain Gauge Funnel	5 inches	5 in.	5 in.	5 in.	8 in.	5 in.
Height of gauge above ground	11 in.	1 ft.	1 ft.	1 ft.	1 ft.	1 ft.
Height of gauge above sea level	365 ft.	244 ft.	500 ft.	520 ft.	400 ft.	242 ft.
1948.	ins.	ins.	ins.	ins.	ins.	ins.
January	6.91	9.63	7.86	16.34	10.67	6.45
February	2.99	5.16	3.22	8.39	4.92	2.78
March	4.19	5.14	2.81	8.87	6.85	4.07
April	1.74	2.54	3.43	4.20	3.28	1.72
May	1.22	1.25	.64	3.09	1.83	.84
June	6.97	9.12	7.49	11.14	10.41	6.95
July	3.53	3.17	3.18	5.35	3.98	3.58
August	3.71	6.62	5.01	8.73	7.59	5.36
September	7.31	7.04	7.90	9.18	8.93	6.45
October	3.96	4.94	4.07	7.63	6.52	3.41
November	4.51	4.79	4.60	7.54	5.89	4.41
December	4.88	8.17	5.22	13.61	9.03	5.99
Totals	51.92	67.57	55.43	104.07	79.90	52.01
Average rev. 5 yrs 1943-47 (incl)	49.14	59.94 (Av. 46 yrs. 57.20)	47.68	89.46 (Av. 71 yrs 82.28)	67.57	

Cockermouth Rural District Council.

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH,

For the year 1948.

The area of the district in statute acres is 161,312 (approximately 4,700 of which are covered by inland water).

POPULATION.

For 1948 the figure given for the resident population of the district by the Registrar General is 19,530, on which the birth and death rates and the incidence of notifiable diseases are based.

N.B.—Figures relating to non-civilians are excluded.

(The figure for 1947 was 18,300).

PUBLIC ASSISTANCE.

The National Assistance Act, 1948, came into operation on the 5th July, 1948. The Act was the final step in the break-up of the Poor Law, its general object being to substitute a comprehensive national scheme of assistance and welfare services. The usual statistics from the local Public Assistance Committee are therefore no longer available.

I desire to record my indebtedness to Mr. J. T. Gill, Clerk of the now extinct Public Assistance Committee, who for many years has supplied me with data relating to this work. (Mr. Gill retired at the end of June, 1949, with the good wishes of all colleagues.)

Vital Statistics.

BIRTHS.

Live Births.—The total number of live births registered in and belonging to the district in 1948 was 372 (184 males and 188 females). Of these 23 (14 males and 9 females) were illegitimate. The net live birth rate is accordingly 19.04 per 1,000 of the population, as compared with 21.3 for the previous year.

Comparisons may be given as follows:—

Birth Rates, 1948—Cumberland	19.4
Rural Districts of Cumberland	19.5
Urban Districts of Cumberland	19.2
England and Wales	17.9
Cockermouth Rural District	19.0

The percentage of illegitimate live births is approximately 6.1 as compared with 4.8 in 1947.

Still Births—12 still births (all legitimate) were also registered, giving a still birth rate of 0.61 per 1,000 of the population as compared with 13 still births with a rate of 0.71 for 1947. (The rate for all England and Wales was 0.42).

The still birth rate per 1,000 total live and still births was 31.2 as compared with 32.2 for 1947.

DEATHS.

The number of deaths (civilian, only), registered as belonging to the district was 193 (105 males and 88 females) i.e., after correcting for non-residents dying within the district and for those persons whose usual residence was within the district dying outside the district. This gives a crude death rate of 9.8 per 1,000 of the population compared with 11.9 for the previous year.

The adjustment factor, or Areal Comparability Factor, has not been provided by the Registrar General for 1948, so the adjusted death rate cannot be given.

Comparisons of crude death rates are shewn below:—

	Crude
Death Rates, 1948—Cumberland	11.6
Rural Districts of Cumberland	11.6
Urban Districts of Cumberland	11.7
England and Wales	10.8
Cockermouth Rural District	9.8

(For causes of death during the year see table on page 8.)

INFANTILE MORTALITY.

There were 11 deaths of infants under one year of age, giving an Infantile Mortality Rate of approximately 30 per 1,000 births as compared with 36 for the preceding year.

CAUSES OF DEATH 1948

Causes of Death		Males	Females
All Causes		105	88
1.	Typhoid and Paratyphoid Fever	0	0
2.	Cerebro-Spinal Fever	0	0
3.	Scarlet Fever	0	0
4.	Whooping-cough	0	0
5.	Diphtheria	0	0
6.	Tuberculosis of Respiratory System	4	4
7.	Other forms of Tuberculosis	0	1
8.	Syphilitic diseases	0	0
9.	Influenza	2	0
10.	Measles	0	1
11.	Ac: Polio-myelitis and Polio-encephalitis	0	0
12.	Ac: inf: encephalitis	0	0
13.	Cancer of b: cav: and oesoph: (M.) Uterus (F.)	0	1
14.	„ stomach and duodenum	6	1
15.	„ breast	0	3
16.	„ all other sites	10	9
17.	Diabetes	3	3
18.	Intra-cran: vasc: lesions	15	9
19.	Heart Dis:	29	25
20.	Other Dis: of circulatory system	0	4
21.	Bronchitis	6	2
22.	Pneumonia (all forms)	3	2
23.	Other Respiratory Diseases	1	2
24.	Ulcer of stomach or duodenum	1	1
25.	Diarrhoea under 2 years	0	0
26.	Appendicitis	0	1
27.	Other Digestive Diseases	1	4
28.	Nephritis	1	2
29.	Puerperal and post-abort: sepsis	0	0
30.	Other Maternal Causes	0	0
31.	Premature Birth	0	0
32.	Congen: malform: birth inj: infant dis.	4	3
33.	Suicide	0	0
34.	Road Traffic acc:	2	2
35.	Other violent causes	8	0
36.	All other causes	9	7
Deaths of Infants under 1 year of age—Total		7	4
Legitimate		6	4
Illegitimate		1	0
		M	F
LIVE BIRTHS	Total	184	188
	Legitimate	170	179
	Illegitimate	14	9
STILL BIRTHS	Total	5	7
	Legitimate	5	7
	Illegitimate	0	0

POPULATION (for Births and Deaths), 1948—R.G.—(see p. 6) 19,530

INFANT MORTALITY DURING THE YEAR, 1948.

Net Deaths from stated Causes at various Ages
under 1 Year of Age.

CAUSES OF DEATH	Under 1 Week	1-2 Weeks	2-3 Weeks	3-4 Weeks	Total under 4 weeks	1-3 months	3-6 months	6-9 months	9-12 months	Total Deaths under One Year
Acute Bronchitis								1		1
Asphyxia Neonatorum	1				1					1
Cerebral Haemorrhage with birth injury	2				2					2
Congenital Debility						1				1
Measles with Bronchopneumonia								1		1
Congenital Malformation	2				2					2
Spina Bifida with Bronchopneumonia							1			1
Hydrops Foetalis and Erythroblastosis	1				1					1
Acute Otitis Media									1	1
All Causes (certified)	6				6	1	1	2	1	11 RG

All six deaths in the first column above died in two days and under, including three in one day and under

Comparisons may be given as follows:—

Infantile Mortality Rates, 1948—

Cumberland	...	37
Rural Districts of Cumberland	...	37
Urban Districts of Cumberland	...	36
England and Wales	...	34
Cockermouth Rural District	...	30

One death occurred among illegitimate infants so that the Illegitimate Infantile Mortality Rate was approximately 43 per 1,000 illegitimate births, as compared with 10 deaths and a Legitimate Infantile Mortality Rate of approximately 29 per 1,000 legitimate births. These rates were respectively nil and 38 for the previous year.

(For Infant Mortality Table see page 9).

SENILE DEATH RATE.

114 persons (56 males and 58 females) had attained the age of 65 or upwards. This number represents a Senile death rate of 59.5 per cent. of the total deaths as compared with a percentage of 77.6 for 1947.

23	(13 m 10f)	persons died between the ages of	65 and 70 years
25	(13 m 12f)	"	70 and 75
26	(13 m 13f)	"	75 and 80
24	(11 m 13f)	"	80 and 85
8	(2 m 6f)	"	85 and 90
7	(3 m 4f)	"	90 and 95
1	(m)	at 96 years	

INQUESTS, UNCERTIFIED DEATHS AND VIOLENCE.

In respect of deaths belonging to the district during the year there were 10 inquests (6 of which were held outside the district). One Coroner's Certificate was received of cases where post mortem examinations had been made but no inquest held. Eight deaths were uncertified (1947—6).

Violence.—The death rate due to Violence (all forms) was 0.61 per 1000 of the population in the Cockermouth Rural District. Below will be seen the number of deaths from Suicide, Road Traffic Accidents, Other Violence and the Total Violence deaths, together with the percentages of the total deaths from all causes, and the death rates of each per 1000 of the population:—

	Suicide		Road Traffic Accidents		Other Violence excl'g Road Traffic Acc.		Total Violence	
	1948	1947	1948	1947	1948	1947	1948	1947
Deaths	0	1	4	2	8	4	12	7
% of all causes	nil	.45	2.07	.91	4.14	1.82	6.21	3.19
D.R. pr 1000 population	nil	.054	.204	.109	.409	.218	.614	.360

The deaths from Violence in 1948 include: 1 accident with a Trailer; 4 road accidents: 2 occupational accidents; 1 drowning (in a sewage tank); 1 shock (due to fall into a culvert); 1 fracture of femure (fall) and 2 other.

CANCER.

Cancer proved fatal in 30 cases, as follows:—

System	Primary Organ	Males	Females
Alimentary	Oesophagus	...	1
	Stomach	6	1
	Bowel	1	2
	Rectum	2	2
Glandular	Breast	...	3
	Prostate	3	
	Pancreas	1	
	Thyroid	1	1
Respiratory	Lung	...	1
Reproductive	Uterus	...	1
Other	Gall-Bladder	...	1
	Eye	1	1
	Ear	1	

2	of the deaths (f)	occurred among persons between	50 and 60 years of age
11	"	(5m 6f)	" " 60 and 70 "
14	"	(9m 5f)	" " 70 and 80 "
2	"	(f)	" " 80 and 90 "
1	"	(m)	" at 92 years

The 30 deaths correspond to a death rate of 1.5 per 1,000 of the population as compared with 28 deaths and a death rate of 1.5 in 1947. Approximately out of every 6 deaths of persons in this district one was due to cancer.

TUBERCULOSIS.

Vide also page 7

There were 9 deaths due to Tuberculosis.—

	Males	Females	Total
Respiratory System	4	4	8
Other Forms	0	1	1
All cases	4	5	9

All of the deaths were of previously notified cases in this district.

The total gives a tuberculosis (all forms) death rate of .46 per 1,000 of the population, as compared with .54 for 1947.

The "Consumption" (i.e. Pulmonary Tuberculosis) Death Rate was .40 per 1,000 of the population, as compared with last year's figure of .45.

.....

General Provision of Health Services in the Area.

PUBLIC HEALTH STAFF.

1. Part-time Medical Officer of Health.
2. Two full-time Sanitary Inspectors:—
 - (i.) Senior S.I.—Mr. George Nelson, who holds the Sanitary Inspector's Certificate of the Royal Sanitary Institute, and also a special Certificate of the London City Guilds for Sanitation and Plumbing.
 - (ii) Additional S.I.—Mr. Reginald Mather, who holds the Certificate of the Royal Sanitary Institute and the Sanitary Inspector's Examination Joint Board.
- 3 Mr. Denys Hinde clerk and assistant. The department also had the use of two temporary clerks.

The work of the Council's Engineering Staff (Sanitary and Water) under Mr. A. E. Simpson, A.M.I.C.E., is to some extent connected with this department; Mr. S. Feather, A.M.I.C.E., was his Deputy.

LABORATORY WORK.

The following table shows the amount of work done in connection with investigations of certain cases of illness during the year, 1948.

Material	Test applied for—	Result	
		Pos.	Neg.
Throat or Nose swabs	Diphtheria	0	3
" "	Vincent's Angina	0	3
" "	Haemolytic Streptococci	2	1
Sputum	Tuberculosis	2	1

AMBULANCE FACILITIES.

In accordance with the National Health Service Act, 1946, the County Council became the Authority responsible for this important public service and took over in 1948.

In conjunction with other areas provision has been made for this district under the comprehensive Ambulance Scheme of the Cumberland County Council.

Sanitary Circumstances of the District.

WATER SUPPLY.

Generally speaking, with few exceptions, this district is well covered with public and private water mains.

The population supplied from public mains direct to houses is estimated as 15,783; houses supplied approximately 4,723.

There are no properties in this district which are supplied by stand-pipes provided by the local authority (Section 128, P.H.A., 1936).

Five samples of water have been taken for analysis and the results are given as follows:

1. The Heights, Castlerigg, near Keswick.

Sample taken from private supply. The report stated that the supply was pure and wholesome, but that lead piping should not be used

2. Keskadale Farm, Newlands.

Sample taken at proposed intake for private supply. The report shows it to be a pure and wholesome supply.

3. Post Office, Grange, Borrowdale.

Taken from tap on Private Company supply (since taken over by the Council). The supply is bacteriologically and chemically pure except for an excess of iron in suspension (probably due to the disturbance in the pipes when testing valves, etc).

4. Post Office, Grange, Borrowdale.

A second sample taken from the same place as above some two months later showed no excess of iron.

5. High Barkbeth, Bassenthwaite.

Sample taken at proposed intake of private supply. The result showed a slight contamination, but this has since been rectified by fencing round the intake to prevent access by horses and sheep.

Renewal of water mains during year :

Seaton—25 lin. yds. of 2 in. pipe relaid at Derwent Avenue.

Extensions of water mains during year :

Bothel—47 lin. yds. of 3 in. main to N.E.H.A. estate.

Brigham—40 lin. yds of 3 in. main to N.E.H.A. estate

Bassenthwaite—130 lin. yds of 2 in. main to two N.E.H.A. estates.

Seaton—237 lin. yds of 3 in. main to Calva Housing Estate.

241 lin. yds of 4 in. main to N.E.H.A. estate.

70 lin. yds of 3 in. main to N.E.H.A. estate.

180 lin. yds of 2 in. main to N.E.H.A. estate.

Scrapping of water mains during year :

6660 lin. yds of 6 in. main scraped from Broughton to Seaton.

Booster pumps were installed at Greysouthen and Brigham.

The following schemes were begun in 1948:

Tallantire Hill Reservoir (capacity 100,000 gallons).

Holme Beck Water Scheme (see my statement in 1947 Annual Report).

Borrowdale Water Supply Scheme.

The Private Company water supply to Grange in Borrowdale was taken over by this Council.

DRAINAGE AND SEWERAGE.

New work carried out in 1948:

Crosscanonby (Public Sewer and Outfall Works) Completed.

Threlkeld Quarry Area (Public Sewer and Outfall Works) Completed.

At the end of the year work was in progress in connection with the following sewerage schemes:—

Great Clifton (new sewage works only).

Embleton (Public Sewers and outfall works.)

Greengill (Extension of Public Sewer and new Outfall Works)

Wardhall (Public Sewer and Outfall Works).

The following sewer extensions were carried out:

44 lin. yds of 6 in. sewer to N.E.H.A. estate, Camerton (Meadow Croft)

SANITARY ARRANGEMENTS.

In parts of the district provided with public sewers, the drainage of 41 houses was connected and modern sanitation provided.

Continuous efforts are being made to deal with outstanding cases, the chief difficulties being shortage of suitable labour and material and high costs. There are still a number of condemned houses (without modern sanitation) which are occupied, but these should be demolished as soon as circumstances permit.

REMOVAL AND DISPOSAL OF HOUSE REFUSE.

During 1948 the Council continued to extend this branch of Public Service and St. John's in the Vale was added to the list. The villages of Greysouthen and Lorton, previously covered by private contractors are now dealt with by the Council's motor vehicle.

As will be seen from the table below, the total cost of the service for the year was £2,839 10s 6d and covered approximately 4,965 houses. This gives a figure of approximately 11s 5d per house per annum or 2½d. per week.

The following Parishes or Parts are covered by the Council's vehicle with direct labour:—Dean (including Ullock, Branthwaite, Pardshaw, Deanscales and Eaglesfield), Bridekirk (including Dovenby and Tallantire), Papecastle, Seaton, Broughton Moor, Buttermere, Loweswater (including Mockerkirk), Blindbothel (including Rogerscale and Mosser), Bassenthwaite (including Castle Inn and Chapel Area), Sunderland and Isel, Greysouthen and Lorton.

The remaining parts of the district where collection is made are covered by contractors:

Parish(or part)	Approx. No. of Houses.	Total Cost
		£ s d
Allerby & Oughterside	170	92 0 7
Above Derwent	320	251 0 0
Blindbothel	22	38 6 5
Borrowdale	125	143 1 7
Bassenthwaite	110	38 6 5
Bridekirk	111	88 7 10
Brigham (and Broughton Cross)	217	62 19 8
Broughton	333	90 15 2
Broughton Moor	241	89 3 4
Blindcrake	54	66 17 0
Bothel & Threapland	88	59 0 0
Buttermere	47	38 8 5
Croscanonby	252	128 4 0
Camerton	56	25 10 7

Dearham	...	540	...	414	14	3
Dean	...	207	...	77	4	10
Embleton	...	47	...	30	0	0
Gilerux	...	80	...	70	10	7
Greysouthen	...	134	...	56	5	0
Great Clifton	...	354	...	104	15	4
Little Clifton and Bridgefoot	...	138	...	45	10	8
Lorton	...	90	...	92	12	8
Loweswater	...	48	...	38	6	5
Papcastle	...	86	...	98	2	7
Plumbland	...	120	...	70	2	0
St. Johns-in-the-Vale	...	82	...	74	11	8
Seaton	...	727	...	231	6	4
Setmurthy	...	21	...	7	10	0
Underkiddaw	...	94	...	109	16	8
Winscales (Furnace Row)	...	35	...	68	10	6
Wythop	...	16	...	7	10	0
Totals		4965		£2839	10	6

SANITARY INSPECTION OF THE DISTRICT.

The inclusive summary of work done by the Sanitary Inspectors, in accordance with Article 19 of the Sanitary Officers' Order, 1926, will be found at the end of this report (commencing on page 30)

Duties additional to the normal routine continued to be undertaken as a result of Post-War conditions.

I again record my appreciation of the friendly co-operation of the Council's staff as a whole, and especially that of the two very assiduous Sanitary Inspectors. Mr. G. Nelson and Mr. R. Mather. I am, also, again indebted to Mr. Nelson, Chief Sanitary Inspector, for his invaluable assistance in the compilation of my annual report.

SHOPS ACT, 1934.

There were 124 shops on the register and 139 inspections made.

FACTORIES ACTS, 1937 and 1948.

The following table shows the position in this district at the end of 1948 :—

Premises.	Number on Register	Inspec- tions	Written Notices.	Defects Found	Defects Remedied
(i.) Factories in which secs. 1, 2, 3, 4, & 6 are to be enforced by Local Authorities	40	88	—	—	—
(ii.) Factories not included in (i.) in which Sec. 7 is enforced by Local Authority ...	37	33	3	3	2
(iii.) Other premises in which Sec. 7 is enforced by Local Authority (exclud- ing out-workers' premises) —	—	—	—	—	—
Totals	77	121	3	3	2

(Section 1 refers to cleanliness, 2 to overcrowding, 3 to temperature, 4 to ventilation, 6 to drainage of floors, and 7 to Sanitary conveniences).

HOLIDAY CAMPING.

11 Camping licences were issued (9 for Camping Sites and 2 for Individual Caravans).

Experience shows that the provisions in the Public Health Act, 1936, have remained inadequate for the satisfactory administration of this branch of public health duties.

Housing.

PLANS PASSED:—

- (a) New Dwellinghouses 209 (including 184 N.E.H.A.)
- (b) Enlargement or renovation of dwelling houses, 41.
- (c) Other buildings (including 11 new dairy cowsheds) 68.

20 Private Houses, 124 N.E.H.A. and 28 at Calva Estate, Seaton, for the Council were completed during the year.

Housing repair work continues to be a difficult matter owing to shortage of building labour and materials and priority to new houses. The restriction to essential work by licence has been helpful, as is reflected in the summary where it is shown that repairs were carried out to 228 houses. Altogether 251 licences were issued for repairs and other work, exclusive of new houses.

POST WAR HOUSING PROGRAMME AND PROGRESS.

Owing to shortage of building labour and materials and to other national needs the building of new houses has been somewhat curtailed in this as in other districts.

Never-the-less during the year under review 172 new houses were erected in this district (152 Municipal and 20 Private.)

The total figures for post-war new houses completed in this district up to the 31st. December 1948, are 296 Municipal houses and 61 Private.

All the houses erected are of the permanent type and this achievement under such difficult circumstances must be regarded as very creditable indeed. However, much more remains to be done before the housing needs of the district are properly met.

For the benefit and interest of all concerned a schedule of the Council's Post War Housing work up to the 31st. December, 1948, is set out below and speaks for itself.

Village	Houses in Scheme	Completed and Occupied	No. of Occupants
CROSBY	30	30	108
BROUGHTON MOOR	32	32	146
DEARHAM (1st Scheme)	40	40	166
LITTLE CLIFTON	32	32	118
BRIGHAM (1st Scheme)	16	16	53
BOTHEL	12	12	53
BASSENTHWAITE	12	12	50
DEANSCALES	6	6	23
SEATON (N.E.H.A.)	82	82	323
SEATON (Leslies)	34	28	101
CAMERTON	6	6	20
	<hr/> 302	<hr/> 296	<hr/> 1161

SCHEMES WHERE NO HOUSES ARE ACTUALLY COMPLETED BUT BUILDING OR SITE PREPARATIONS IN PROGRESS.

DEARHAM (2nd Scheme)	33		
PLUMBLAND	20		
BROUGHTON	66	(Since reduced to 60 owing to houses being made larger and adjustment of lay-out).	
BRIGHAM (2nd Scheme)	30		
GREAT CLIFTON	44		
BASSENTHWAITE	2	For Agricultural Workers.	
BLINDCRAKE	4	"	"
	<hr/> 204		

SCHEMES AGREED TO and SITES CLEARED and
PURCHASED OR NEGOTIATIONS IN 'PROGRESS.

CROSSCANONBY	2 For Agricultural Workers.
GILCRUX	2 " " "
OUGHTERSIDE	4 " " "
ALLERBY	2 " " "
ROSTHWAITE	12 Part for Slate Quarry Workers.
UNDERSKIDDAW	4 2 Agri. Workers and 2 others.
BRAITHWAITE	16 Reduced from 24 to meet require- ments of Forestry Commissioners.
GREYSOUTHEN	12 4 for Agricultural Workers.

54

SUMMARY OF TENANTS SELECTED FOR THE NEW
HOUSES AS OCCUPIED 31st. DECEMBER, 1948.

2	District Nurses for whom special houses with Garages were provided.
14	Pensioners—Special Bungalows.
14	Board of Trade Key Workers
99	Miners.
125	Agricultural Workers.
2	School Teachers.
140	Various other occupations.

296

INCLUDED IN THE TENANTS ALREADY SELECTED
ARE 99 EX-SERVICEMEN.

Housing Appendix.

STATISTICS.

1. Inspection of Dwelling-houses during the year:—

(1)	(a)	Total number of dwelling-houses inspected for housing defects (under Public Health or Housing Acts)	313
	(b)	Number of inspections made for the purpose	470
(2)	(a)	Number of dwelling-houses (included under sub-head (1) above) which were inspected and recorded under the Housing Consolidation Regulations, 1925 and 1932. (Brought up to date)	0
	(b)	Number of inspections made for the purpose	0

(3) Number of dwelling-houses found to be in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation	15
(4) Number of dwelling-houses (exclusive of those referred to under the preceding sub-heading) found not to be in all respects reasonably fit for human habitation	298
2. Remedy of Defects during the year without service of formal Notices :—	
Number of defective dwelling-houses rendered fit in consequence of informal action by the Local Authority or their Officers	227
3. Action under Statutory Powers during the year :—	
(a) Proceedings under Sections 9, 10, and 16 of the Housing Act, 1936—	
(1) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which notices were served requiring repairs	0
(2) Number of dwelling-houses which were rendered fit after service of formal notices :—	
(a) By owners	0
(b) By Local Authority in default of owners	0
(b) Proceedings under Public Health Acts :—	
(1) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which notices were served requiring defects to be remedied	1
(2) Number of dwelling-houses in which defects were remedied after service of formal notices :—	
(a) By owners	1
(b) By Local Authority in default of owners	0
(c) Proceedings under Sections 11 and 13 of the Housing Act, 1936 :—	
(1) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which Demolition Orders were made	2
(2) Number of dwelling-houses demolished in pursuance of Demolition Orders	7
(d) Proceedings under Section 12 of the Housing Act, 1936 :—	
(1) Number of separate tenements or underground rooms in respect of which Closing Orders were made	0
(2) Number of separate tenements or underground rooms in respect of which Closing Orders were determined, the tenement or room having been rendered fit	0

Food.

MILK SUPPLY.

There were 596 registered dairy premises, and of this number the occupiers may be classified as follows: 413 producers and wholesalers of milk, 58 producers and retailers, 6 retail purveyors, and 119 producers and stock-rearers.

753 inspections were carried out.

Under the Milk and Dairies Order, 1926, 28 registered dairy premises were improved, including the provision of 8 new dairy cowsheds.

In this district 65 producers held licences for the production of milk under 'Special Designations' as follows:

52 Tuberculin Tested and 13 Accredited.

Last year's figures were:—

57 Tuberculin Tested and 15 Accredited.

This shows that a number of producers have 'stepped up' to the higher grade.

The Milk Marketing Board continues to collect a large quantity of milk daily from this district.

The Council has continued to co-operate with the County Council in the scheme of the latter for general milk-sampling, including Designated, School and Ungraded Milk.

The Council's Sanitary Officers have taken during this year a total of 314 samples, of which 81 (or approximately 26 per cent) were unsatisfactory from a cleanliness standpoint.

Result of the Laboratory (Cumberland) examinations of Milk Samples, 1948:—

Designation	Satisfactory	Unsatisfactory	Totals
T.T.	134	48	182
Accredited	36	11	47
Ungraded	63	22	85
Totals	233	81	314

One of the above samples was reported as containing tubercle bacilli, and appropriate action was taken by the Veterinary Staff of the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries.

Note: In the above table are included 35 School Milk samples, of which 12 come in the unsatisfactory group.

In the Sanitary Inspector's summary of work at the end of this report reference is made to the number of structural improvements which have been carried out including 8 new dairy cowsheds.

The upward trend in improvements to premises and conditions under which milk is produced is welcome as is also the increase in numbers of producers of Tuberculin Tested Milk to 52 as compared with 37 the previous year.

Suitable premises and hygienic personal methods are vital factors in the health of the cattle and the production of safe and clean milk, one of the staple foods of this country, especially for children.

In this work the joint inspections and co-operation of the Veterinary Staff of the Ministry of Agriculture have continued to be harmonious and helpful and Mr John Reid, the Divisional Inspector of the Ministry has kindly supplied me with the following figures relating to the eradication of tuberculous bovines:—

Particulars of Animals slaughtered under the Tuberculosis Order of 1938, from premises registered in the Cockermouth Rural District, during the year 1949.

Total number of Animals Slaughtered	..	9
Cows in Milk	..	8
Other Cows or Heifers	..	1
Other Bovine Animals	..	0

Types of Disease found on post-mortem.

Tuberculosis of Udder	..	2
Tuberculosis with Emaciation	..	0
Tuberculosis with Chronic Cough and showing definite Clinical signs	..	7

MEAT AND OTHER FOODS.

Since January, 1940, all slaughtering in private slaughter houses was suspended by the Ministry of Food as a war-time measure and all slaughtering is being carried on in regional slaughter-houses.

Private slaughter-houses in the district have therefore only been used as meat stores and for making-up purposes, the butchers receiving their supplies of meat from Maryport Abattoir.

By arrangement with the Maryport Urban District Council assistance continues to be rendered, as and when required, in the work of meat inspection at the Maryport Abattoir by the appropriate officials of this (C.R.D.) Council.

In addition, 65 inspections have been made of meat stores in the district.

A list of articles of food condemned will be seen in the Sanitary Inspector's Report on Page 31.

BAKEHOUSES:—

There are 7 registered bakehouses in the district. 47 inspections were made during the year but no serious defects found.

Prevalence of, and Control over Infectious Diseases.

Notifiable Infectious Diseases.—The total number of Infectious Diseases notified during 1948 in the Cockermouth Rural District, including Pulmonary and other forms of Tuberculosis, was 232. Excluding Measles and Whooping Cough (vide post) the number—43. (The figure for 1947 was 50).

NOTIFIABLE DISEASES, 1948.

Disease	Total cases notified in C.R.D.	Cases notified 1948 admitted to hospital	Deaths of notified cases
Small-pox	.. 0	0	0
Diphtheria	.. 0	0	0
Scarlet Fever	.. 20	17	0
Enteric Fever (including nil)			
Para-Typhoid	.. 1	1	0
Puerperal Pyrexia	.. 1	0	0
Pneumonia (all forms)	.. 5	0	1
Erysipelas	.. 0	0	0
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	.. 0	0	0
Cerebro Spinal Meningitis	.. 0	0	0
Ac. Poliomyelitis	.. 0	0	0
Encephalitis Lethargica	.. 0	0	0
Measles	.. 176	2	0
Whooping Cough	.. 13	1	0
Dysentery (Sonne)	.. 0	0	0
Tuberculosis:—			
Pulmonary	Males 4	1 (San.)	1
	Females 9	3 „	1
Non-Pulmonary	Males 1	0 (Hosp.)	0
	Females 2	0	1

.....

The following table gives the age incidence of each disease notified during the year.

		Cases notified in 1948.											
		Ages—years											
Notifiable Disease.	At all Ages	Under 1 year										65 & upwards.	
		1-2	2-3	3-4	4-5	5-10	10-15	15-20	20-35	35-45	45-65		
Scarlet Fever	20	1		4	1		7	6		1			
Pneumonia	5	2								2			1
Measles	170	6	20	16	21	31	70	10	1				1
Whooping Cough	13	1	2	3	2		5						
Puerperal Pyrexia	1									1			
Typhoid Fever	1								1				
Tuberculosis—													
Pulmonary M. ...	4								1	2	1		
F. ...	9						1		1	5		2	
Non-Pulmonary M. ...	1							1					
F. ...	2								1	1			
		Ages at death during the year											
Measles	1	1											
Tuberculosis—													
Pulmonary M. ...										1			
F. ...	1									1			
Non-Pulmonary M. ...													
F. ...	1									1			

Table showing monthly incidence of notifiable diseases, 1948.

Disease	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	J'ly	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec.
Scarlet Fever	1	2	2		4	3	3	3		2		—20
Diphtheria												— 0
Pneumonia												
(all forms)	1	1		1								2— 5
Erysipelas												—
Measles	4	8	1	5	6	2	3	15	54	49	20	9—176
Whoop. Cough			1				1	2		4	4	1—13
Ac. Poliomyelitis												— 0
Puerperal Pyrexia											1	— 1
Typhoid Fever												1— 1
Tuberculosis :												
Pulmonary			1		2	2	1		2		2	3—13
Other Forms	1				1							1— 3

From notifications received it is deduced that 1 in every 454 persons in this district contracted a disease notifiable under the Infectious Diseases Notification Act (Chickenpox, Measles and Whooping Cough excluded) and Tuberculosis Regulations. (In 1947 the figures were 1 in 366).

(Vide Post re Measles and Whooping Cough)

There were no notifications of Diphtheria during 1948.

The case rate of Diphtheria per 1,000 of the population was therefore nil as compared with .10 (2 cases) for 1947. (The corresponding rate for all England and Wales was 0.08).

The Diphtheria death rate per 1,000 of the population was nil. the same as for 1947, 6, and 5. The rate (1948) for England and Wales was 0.00.

The immunisation campaign against Diphtheria was continued as before (still entailing, by the way, a great deal of unseen work) most of the actual inoculations again being given by me at the local public elementary schools and at Cocker-mouth School Clinic; co-operation of local Medical Practitioners, Head Teachers, the various District Nurses, and in particular, the County Health Visitor, Miss Horn, is hereby gratefully acknowledged.

During the year under review 39 public elementary school children from 5 to 14 years of age, and 222 infants under 5 years old were given primary injections (two, at intervals of a few weeks).

321 children received a single re-inforcing dose (these are children who received the two primary doses 4 to 5 years previously).

Regarding Scarlet Fever there were Twenty cases, and they were again mainly mild in type (1947—18). Vide distribution table, page 29. 17 were removed to Hospital. No death occurred, so that the death rate from Scarlet Fever was again nil.

The case rate of Scarlet Fever per 1,000 of the population was accordingly. 1.02 as compared with .9 for 1947. (The corresponding rate for England and Wales was 1.73, and death rate .00).

There was one case of Typhoid notified, but none of Para typhoid Fever. The young woman concerned (at Crosby Villa) was removed to hospital with ensuing recovery. Suspicions aroused, re origin, after due investigations were ultimately considered as unconfirmed. Precautions were taken in the usual way and there was no further case.

The case rate and death rate for Typhoid Fever were: .05 and nil per 1,000 of the population, whilst those for Para-typhoid were both nil. (For England and Wales in 1948 the Typhoid and Paratyphoid case rates, respectively, were .01 and .01, whilst the combined death rate of these two fevers was 0.00).

Five cases of Pneumonia were notified, and 4 of these recovered. The registered deaths from this disease (all forms) numbered 5.

Acute Poliomyelitis, Cerebro-spinal Meningitis, Encephalitis Lethargica Ophthalmia Neonatorum and Dysentery (Sonne).—No notifications.

One notification of Puerperal Pyrexia was received. (N.B.—This term includes Puerperal Fever).

The case rate for Puerperal Pyrexia is better expressed in relation to the number of births registered rather than to the population. When calculated on this basis the rate was 2.6 per 1,000 total births (i.e. live and still births) as compared with 4.9 in 1947. The corresponding rate for all England and Wales was 6.89.

No maternal death was recorded, so that the Maternal Mortality (all causes) rate was therefore nil per 1,000 total (live and still) births, the same as for 1947.

Tuberculosis—Under the Tuberculosis Regulations 13 cases of Pulmonary Tuberculosis (4 males and 9 females) and 3 of Other Forms of Tuberculosis (1 male and 2 females) were notified during the year under review. This number excludes transfers inward from H.M. Forces and elsewhere—viz. 1 male and 2 females, pulmonary. Of those notified during the year four pulmonary cases (1 male and 3 females) were admitted to Sanatorium, whilst 3 died (1 male and 1 female, pulmonary, and 1 female of other forms). Among previously notified and inward transfer cases

(and including re-admittances) 4 cases (1 male and 3 females, pulmonary), were admitted to Sanatorium.

A statement regarding the total deaths from Tuberculosis will be found on page 11.

The following table gives the number of new cases and Mortality (all cases) :—

1948		New Cases				Deaths			
		Respiratory		Non-Respiratory		Respiratory		Non-Respiratory	
Age		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
Under 1 year	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1—5	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
5—10	...	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
10—15	...	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
15—20	...	1	1	—	1	—	2	—	—
20—25	...	1	1	—	1	1	1	—	—
25—35	...	1	4	—	—	2	1	—	1
35—45	...	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
45—55	...	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—
55—65	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
65—and upwards	...	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
Totals	...	4	9	1	2	4	4	0	1

The number of cases on the Tuberculosis Register at the end of 1948 was as follows :

		Males	Females	Total
Pulmonary	..	46	36	82
Non-pulmonary	..	17	13	30
		—	—	—
All Cases	..	63	49	112

Non-Notifiable Acute Infectious Disease.—The prevalence of Influenza was not really marked. Two deaths were attributed to this disease—equivalent, therefore, to an influenza death rate of .10 per 1,000 of the population as compared with nil in 1947. The rate for England and Wales (1948) was 0.03.

.....

Re Measles and Whooping Cough (which both became notifiable as from 1st. November, 1939).—Measles was epidemic again in 1948; according to notifications received seventeen parishes were affected —Broughton 3, Plumbland 13, Great Clifton 2, Allerby & Oughterside 5; Borrowdale 1, Bassenthwaite 1, Bridekirk 2, Underskiddaw 3, Blindcrake 2, Above Derwent 14, Seaton 21, Broughton Moor 8, Dean 2, Crosby 9, Dearham 81, Gilcrux 8 and Bothel 1—Notifications totalling 214. Notified Whooping Cough cases occurred in eight parishes, there being thirteen notifications —Plumbland 1, Seaton 3, Dearham 1, Camerton 3, Little Clifton 1, Bridekirk 1, Broughton Moor 1 and St. John's in the Vale, 2.

The case rates of Measles and Whooping Cough (as per notifications received) were respectively 9.01 and 0.66 per 1,000 of the population, as compared with 9.34 and 3.42 for all England and Wales.

One death occurred from Measles—that of an eight months infant, in November, in Seaton—but none from Whooping Cough; the death rate per 1,000 of the population for each disease, respectively, being therefore, .05 and nil, as compared with 0.01 and 0.02 in England and Wales.

.....

Hospital accommodation as provided by the West Cumberland Joint Hospital Board for infectious diseases remains unaltered.

.....

SCHOOL CLOSURES.

During 1948 no public elementary school in the Cockermouth Rural District was closed on account of Infectious Disease.

The following table shows the incidence of Diphtheria, Scarlet Fever, and Typhoid Fever in the various parishes:—

1948					Scarlet Fever.	Typhoid and Para-typhoid Fever.
Parish			Diphtheria			
Above Derwent	...	...	—	...	—	...
Allerby and Oughterside	...	...	—	...	—	—
Bassenthwaite	...	...	—	...	—	—
Bewaldeth, &c.	...	...	—	...	—	—
Blinderake, incl. Isel Old Park and Sunderland	...	...	—	...	—	—
Bothel and Threapland	...	...	—	...	—	—
Bridekirk (incl. Dovenby and Tallantire)	—	...	—	...	—	—
Gt and Lt Broughton	...	...	—	...	1	—
Broughton Moor	...	...	—	...	—	—
Blindbothel incl. Mosser & Whinfell	...	...	—	...	—	—
Borrowdale	...	...	—	...	—	—
Brigham	...	...	—	...	—	—
Buttermere incl. Brackenthwaite	—	...	—	...	1	—
Camerton, incl. Ribton	..	...	—	...	—	—
Great Clifton	...	...	—	...	2	—
Little Clifton	...	...	—	...	—	—
Crosscanonby	...	...	—	...	—	1
Dearham	..	...	—	...	12	—
Dean, incl. Eaglesfield &c.	...	...	—	...	2	—
Embleton	...	...	—	...	—	—
Gilerux	...	...	—	...	—	—
Greysouthen	...	...	—	...	—	—
Lorton	...	...	—	...	—	—
Loweswater and Mockerkin	—	...	—	...	—	—
Papecastle	...	..	—	...	—	—
Plumbland, &c.	...	...	—	...	—	—
Seaton	..	...	—	...	—	—
St John's-in-the-Vale	...	...	—	...	—	—
Setmurthy	...	...	—	...	—	—
Underskiddaw, incl. Skiddaw	—	...	—	...	1	—
Winscales	...	...	—	...	1	—
Wythop	...	...	—	...	—	—
Totals..			0		20	1

Summary supplied by the Sanitary Inspector to the Medical Officer of Health, in pursuance of Article 27 (18) of the Sanitary Officers' (Outside London) Regulations, 1935.

Sanitary Inspectors' Summary for the year ending December 31st, 1948

NUISANCES :—

Complaints received	..	142
Nuisances observed	..	256
Nuisances abated	..	149
Nuisances unabated or work in hand	..	87
Sanitary conveniences repaired	..	23
Drains tested	..	17
New drains laid and tested	..	24
New gully traps fixed	..	25
New chambers constructed	..	19
Septic Tanks and filters constructed (private)	..	12
New water closets fixed	..	18

CONTROL OF CIVIL BUILDING :—

Licences issued respecting essential repairs (dwelling houses 187, other work 64)	..	251
--	----	-----

INFECTIOUS DISEASES :—

Visits to infectious cases	..	25
Patients removed to Isolation Hospital	..	21
Houses disinfected	..	32

WATER SUPPLIES :—

Houses visited with special reference to water supplies	72
Houses provided with supplies from public mains	8
Old connections and service pipes renewed	.. 38
Samples of water taken for analysis (see page 13)	5
Houses provided with new supplies (private)	.. 3

HOUSING :—

Houses inspected under the Housing Acts	..	96
Number of inspections made	..	192
Number of houses found to be in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation	15	
Representations made	..	15
Demolition Orders served	..	2
Undertakings given by owners	..	13
Houses with structural or other defects (exclusive of item 3)	..	71
Houses, defects remedied	..	41
Number of dwelling houses demolished in pursuance of demolition orders	..	7
Houses inspected under Public Health Acts	..	217
No. of visits made under the Public Health Acts		378
Number of houses with defects	..	217
Number of houses with defects repaired	..	187

CAMPING :—

Licences issued under P.H.A. 1936 (Section 269), Camping Sites 9, Individual Moveable Dwellings 2	11
Visits of inspection	.. 31

SEWERING :—

Inspections (including interviews with owners of properties) regarding the provision of new sanitary arrangements and drainage connections)	96
Private drains connected to public sewers ..	41
Privies converted to water carriage system ..	41
New water closets built ..	21
New Gully traps fixed ..	64
New chambers constructed ..	27

DAIRIES AND COWSHEDS :—

On the register at the end of the year (Producers and Wholesalers 413, Producers and Retailers 58, Retail Purveyors 6, Producers and Stock-rearers 119	598
Visits of inspection ..	753
Number of registered premises (including 8 new cowsheds) structurally improved ..	28
Samples of milk taken for Bacteriological Analysis (see table page 22) (81 were unsatisfactory as to cleanliness) ..	314

SLAUGHTER HOUSES AND MEAT INSPECTION :—

Number of slaughter houses on the Register (now used as meat stores) ..	16
Number of licensed slaughtermen ..	59
Inspections made ..	65
Condemned in private traders' shops or stores :—	
13 lbs. of bacon.	
23 lbs. of ham.	
14 lbs. of tea.	

FACTORIES :—

On the register at the end of the year ..	77
Visits of inspection ..	121

SHOPS ACT, 1934 :—

Registered premises ..	124
Visits of inspection ..	139

BAKEHOUSES :—

On the register ..	7
Visits of inspection ..	47

ICE-CREAM :—

Registered premises for manufacture and sale ..	3
Registered premises for sale only ..	11

SCAVENGING :—

Fo:il ashpits reported and cleansed (private) ..	6
Number of houses from which refuse is removed by Council's contractors and Direct Service ..	4883

NOTICES :—

Under the Public Health Acts (Intimatory) ..	192
Under the Public Health Acts (Statutory) ..	1
Under the Housing Acts (Intimatory) ..	148
Under the Housing Acts (Statutory) ..	42
Under the Milk and Dairies Order, 1926 (Intimatory)	348
Under the Milk and Dairies Order, 1926 (Statutory)	0

GEORGE NELSON, M.S.I.A.,

Senior Sanitary and Housing Inspector.

